

The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.
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Newport, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1857, and has since that time been published for the people of this city and vicinity. It is the only newspaper in the city, and is published every day except on Sundays and holidays. It is published at the office of the publisher, 111 Thames street, and is delivered to subscribers by carriers.

Societies occupying Mercury Hall
Masonic Lodge, No. 24, N. E. C. P. O. of the city, meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Newport Chapter, No. 1, N. E. C. P. O. of the city, meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Newport Chapter, No. 2, N. E. C. P. O. of the city, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The Newport Chapter, No. 3, N. E. C. P. O. of the city, meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The Newport Chapter, No. 4, N. E. C. P. O. of the city, meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Local Matters.

William Ellery Chapter.

The annual meeting of William Ellery Chapter, D. A. C., was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 11, at the home of one of its members, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Broadway. The meeting, although purely one of business, was a most largely attended, and honored on this occasion by the presence of the State Regent, Mrs. Chas. Warren Lippitt. The following officers were nominated and unanimously elected: Regent—Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn. Vice Regent—Mrs. Sarah P. Lawton. Secretary—Mrs. Susan W. Sanborn. Treasurer—Mrs. Charles A. Barker. Entertainer—Mrs. Charles A. Barker. Registrar—Miss Edith M. Lippitt. Executive Board—Miss Susan P. Sanborn, Mrs. Clara A. Lawton, Mrs. D. S. Sayer, Mrs. Anne M. Bryant, Mrs. Eliza A. Kitchin, Mrs. Hattie F. Gode. Entertainment Committee—Mrs. Sarah A. Sayer, Mrs. Abby B. Sayer, Mrs. Josephine Cogswell, Mrs. Ella B. Sayer, Mrs. Minnie K. Edde. Program Committee—Miss Susan P. Sanborn, Mrs. Rebecca T. Sayer, Mrs. Julia E. Pittman, Mrs. Katherine M. Stevens, Mrs. Sarah A. Sayer. Committee on Examination of Prize Essays—Mrs. Anne M. Bryant, Miss Edith M. Lippitt. Auditing Committee—Mrs. Sarah A. Sayer. Nominating Committee—Mrs. Abby B. Sayer, Mrs. George H. Rizzo, Mrs. Kate Burlington.

A fisherman named Hans Hansen, who hailed from this city, was drowned by the capsizing of fishing sloop Eagle of this city off Gay Head on Wednesday. Captain Harrison and the other members of the crew were saved. Hansen was 38 years old and unmarried.

The New York boats now leave Newport at 9:15 p. m., both week days and Sundays. They leave New York week days and Sundays at 3 p. m., due in Newport at 2:45 a. m., and remain here till 3:45 a. m., before proceeding to Fall River.

Mr. Simon Hazard will open a real estate office at No. 10 Broadway. He will be ready to meet his old customers and as many new ones as see fit to give him a call.

Captain J. P. Cotton, who went away with the Dutchess, has returned home. He visited the battleship of Fredericksburg and other well known historic localities.

Congressman Bull has been in New York for a few days. He returned yesterday morning.

Judge Barth Baker is reported as recovering rapidly after his recent operation.

High Sheriff James Anthony has returned from a trip to Washington.

Miss Laura Ball of Block Island, is visiting relatives in this city.

Ready for the Fray.

The Two Political Parties are lining up their Candidates for the Battle on November 5th.

Things political are thoroughly warmed up. This has been a week of business and conventions throughout the city and every night there has been at least one political meeting and on some evenings there have been more than one. The local candidates for the various offices, municipal and state, have now been selected and all is ready for the battle of the ballots on November 5th.

At some of the primary meetings this week there has been little interest taken, barely enough ballots being cast to make the nominations legal, while at others the interest has been intense. Notably was this latter the case at the Republican ward caucuses on Thursday evening when the second ward turned out a vote of 330 taxpayers and the third brought out close upon three hundred.

On the municipal ticket Mayor Patrick J. Boyle is again the Democratic candidate for Mayor and will doubtless be opposed by ex-Mayor Frederick P. Garrettsen. The Democrats have nominated a young man for city treasurer, George F. Cozzens, a graduate of Harvard college. On the city council ticket there have been many changes. The Hamilton ticket has been nominated in the first ward by the Republicans, and in the second ward ex-Alderman Shepley succeeds Alderman Comstock on the regular ticket. In the fifth ward Alderman O'Neill retires after many years of service and may be succeeded by Councilman Michael P. Kelley. For members of the school committee there will be worthy candidates on both tickets.

Republican Council Caucuses.

The Republican ward caucuses for the nomination of members of the board of aldermen and common council were held in the ward rooms on Thursday evening last. In the fifth ward there was no ticket put in the field and in the first and fourth wards there was no opposition to the one ticket put forth in each ward. In the second and third wards there were two tickets in the field and much interest was manifested in the result. In the second ward the present members of the city council were opposed by a ticket headed by ex-Alderman Shepley for alderman and Messrs. Thomas J. Gibson, Gilbert H. H. Barnham, and Arthur E. Burdland for councilmen. Mr. Shepley defeated Alderman Comstock 219 to 157 but the old council ticket was re-elected by small majorities. There was a large vote out, the total vote in this ward being 430.

In the third ward former Alderman Joseph Hale ran against Alderman Bliss, but the latter won out by 11 votes. Here also there was much interest, the total vote being 369. There was no opposition to the council ticket in this ward.

The results in the various wards were as follows:

First Ward.	ALDERMAN.	239
Robert P. Hamilton.	FIRST COUNCILMAN.	231
Frank P. Giddings.	SECOND COUNCILMAN.	225
Robert Kerr.	THIRD COUNCILMAN.	215
William S. Rogers.	ALDERMAN.	219
William Shepley.	FIRST COUNCILMAN.	213
James H. Comstock.	SECOND COUNCILMAN.	213
George W. Ritchie.	THIRD COUNCILMAN.	213
Thomas J. Gibson.	ALDERMAN.	110
Herbert Bliss.	FIRST COUNCILMAN.	109
Joseph Hale.	SECOND COUNCILMAN.	109
Walter A. Wright.	THIRD COUNCILMAN.	109
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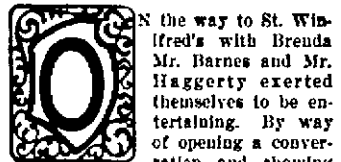
EQUAL PARTNERS

By HOWARD FIELDING

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CHAPTER V.

THE PATIENT AT ST. WINIFRED'S.



On the way to St. Winifred's with Brenda and Mr. Barnes and Mr. Haggerty exerted themselves to be entertaining. By way of opening a conversation and showing that personal interest which a lady always appreciates Mr. Barnes mentioned the singular circumstance that he happened to know a man who had seen Miss MacLane that afternoon. He wondered whether Miss MacLane could guess where it was that this man had seen her. Upon Brenda's acknowledging that she was unable to solve this riddle Mr. Barnes kindly gave her a clue.

"If you could remember where you were at precisely ten minutes to 3," he said, "why, that would settle it."

Brenda smiled at the great astuteness of Mr. Barnes, but she declined to be led into a review of her movements that afternoon. Mr. Haggerty then struck into the conversation with the remark that it was curious how people could forget where they had been, and he instanced the case of a young lady who had lost an excellent alibi in a criminal affair through the error of not taking the police into her confidence at an early stage of the proceedings, while the facts were fresh in her mind. Brenda suggested that perhaps the lady did not fully trust the police, whereupon Mr. Barnes asserted warmly that that was the greatest mistake possible to a human being.

"Always trust the police," he said. "Guilty or innocent, it's the only thing to do."

At the hospital it became immediately evident that Barnes and Haggerty had encountered a mysterious and formidable obstacle. They were about to accompany Brenda into the reception room, and she had begun to fear that they might never leave her while she remained in the building, but for some inscrutable reason they vanished, and Brenda's last glimpse showed them obviously crestfallen.

She had been somewhat lightened in spirits by the absurd comedy played by these dull witted men. It had ended, however, and the real significance of the drama again asserted itself.

The reception room of St. Winifred's is lofty and bare, and there was a chill air in it even on that sultry June evening. Brenda observed that the place inspired her two companions with a vague terror. The maid was seized with a visible trembling, and the stalwart James shifted his heavily shod feet upon the floor, arousing singularly loud echoes that seemed to affect him unpleasantly.

The attendant who had shown them in returned after some minutes' absence with two men, one of whom Brenda had seen in the hall as they entered. He was the typical hospital phy-



"Miss MacLane!" she cried in a weak voice.

sician of the popular conception. Brenda noted only that he wore spectacles and that his upper lip was very thin and rigid. In his companion Brenda was rejoiced to recognize a young doctor of her acquaintance, Sumner Kendall. She advanced hastily, with extended hand.

"Dr. Kendall," she exclaimed, "I had no idea you were connected with St. Winifred's. I have come to see Miss Miller. Is she conscious? What has she said?"

The physician seemed to be laboring under considerable embarrassment. He took Brenda's hand with a quick, nervous movement, and he clasped it harder than the forms of polite society permit. But he did not meet the young lady's eye.

"Our patient is conscious," he said. "She has an excellent chance of recovery. Indeed under ordinary circumstances there would be small cause for alarm. To our great surprise, we find that she does not know who inflicted the wound. It may be only a lapse of memory due to shock, but I myself fear that she will never be able to answer the question."

"She does not know?" echoed Brenda. "You must understand," said Kendall, "that the assailant stood behind her. He, whoever it may have been, is supposed to have entered the room while Miss Miller was out on the balcony. I have had the place accurately described to me. In the corner of the room near the eastern window there is quite a large closet. Perhaps you noticed it."

Brenda inclined her head. "The assassin may have hidden himself there," Kendall continued. "Miss Miller remembers stepping into the room through that eastern window, and she knows nothing of what happened between that moment and the time of her awakening here."

"She will live," said Brenda. "She

will remember some day."

"She can never remember what she did not observe," replied Kendall. "It may be that she neither saw nor heard the assassin. As to the wound, I hardly know what to say. The knife entered between the first and second ribs and passed downward very close to the body wall. Ordinarily it would be almost impossible to inflict such a wound. The assassin must have been singularly ignorant of anatomy to strike downward at such a spot, for the chances were a thousand to one that the bony structure would protect the vital parts. The knife should have cleared the first rib and hit fairly against the second. But it happens that Miss Miller received an injury on this precise spot years ago, as a result of which the first rib is somewhat depressed. Thus the murderer was favored by an extraordinary chance. His idea was, first, to escape being seen by her, and, second, to strike at the front of the body while standing behind in order to avoid the blood that must follow the blow. Having struck, he undoubtedly supposed that he had reached the heart, and only a miracle prevented. Our ambulance surgeon believed that the wall of the heart was punctured and that a clot of blood was stopping the wound, as happens once in a million times. That is not the case. Not only did the knife miss the heart, but it missed the arteries in a way that only divine Providence can account for. So the first effusion of blood was not followed by the fatal drain that might have been expected. Do I make myself clear?"

"I understand enough," said Brenda. "I know that she may recover, and I thank God with all my soul." There was a pause, during which Kendall's embarrassment, that had been less noticeable while his mind was bent upon a description of Elsie's injury, once more asserted itself. Brenda observed that his face was flushed and his forehead moist, and she was puzzled.

"Have you told her that I am here?" she asked. "Does she wish to see me?"

"We have not mentioned it," he replied, "but you need have no hesitation. We have given her a very nice room." He hurried on. "You'll find that everything in the world is being done for her. Shall we go in?"

The other physician then came forward, and Brenda gave him her hand, though Kendall, in the extremity of his embarrassment, forgot to utter the form of presentation. A straight and long corridor, the longest, as it seemed to Brenda, that mortal architect had ever designed, led rearward to the part of the building in which Miss Miller had been sequestered. Kendall led the way, and his colleague walked behind. For the third time that day Brenda experienced the sensation of surrendering her volition. The hospital became a prison; she was being marched to some deep cell beyond the reach of rescue or the light of day. Then, in a moment, she saw Dr. Kendall open a door and step back that she might pass before him.

Brenda's first glance happened to fall directly upon the face of the patient, and she cannot truly be said to have seen anything else in the room. The bed was only an indistinct splash of white. The bare walls, the plainly curtained window, the nurse in profile, motionless as a figure on tapestry, entered into the feeling, but not into the view of the scene. She beheld only that sweet and sad little face, so pretty, so maidenly and tender. And the real essence of this despicable crime, the inconceivable inhumanity of it, seemed to speak straight to Brenda's heart in that language of nature which is without words.

Elsie's brown eyes opened wide. They had been half closed, and she had been looking at heaven knows what; nothing in that room surely, nothing that ever had been anywhere perhaps. They turned to Brenda with utter surprise.

"Miss MacLane!" she cried in a weak voice, but distinct as the tone of a little silver bell. "You have come to see me! How kind of you!" Then suddenly, "Why did you do it?"

Brenda sank upon her knees beside the bed and took Elsie's hand. "It was an impulse—a mere impulse," she said; "but I am very glad I came. I am so sorry for you. I am a good nurse. I have been taught. Will you let me stay here with you until you are well?"

Two tears gathered in Elsie's eyes and glistened slowly down her cheeks. Her lip quivered like a child's.

"I shan't get well," she said. "I don't want to."

And then the tears came very fast.

CHAPTER VI.

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.



WHEN one is in the valley of the shadow, age and experience may furnish many reasons for desiring to go farther in preference to returning. As a rule, however, these reasons are swallowed up in the instinct of living and in the interest one takes in one's own struggle with the dark angel. A physician will hear many people say that they do not wish to recover, but most of them will wait until after the danger is over before giving utterance to words which the supernatural powers may take too seriously.

Dr. Kendall was not in the least prepared to hear such an expression from this particular patient. He would have said that she was one who enjoyed life, every minute of it. Certainly she was as full of natural vitality as a young fawn in the woods. Plainly Brenda was at least as much surprised as Kendall, and the physician awaited her response with critical interest. If she should ask an explanation or offer an argument, it would show that she had not the instinct of the nurse. It was in the nature of an examination, and Brenda passed it with great credit.

"If you will tell me I may stay," she said. "I will do something that will make you feel much better."

"You know that I want you to stay," said Elsie. "It was very, very good of you to come, and I thank you truly."

"Such being the case," replied Brenda, "I am going to fix your hair. One

moment, while I make myself ready. And now," she added, "don't move; not a muscle. See, I can reach it without the slightest trouble."

And with cool and steady hands she arranged the brown masses in which there lurked a strange glow like red gold in the sun. It was cleverly done. Elsie felt the caressing hands, but they were so deft that not a tremor reached the wound. Dr. Kendall, observing closely, nodded his head as one who considers a question satisfactorily settled.

"Such beautiful hair!" said Brenda. "You must be very vain of it."

But Elsie averred that she did not care for dark hair; it was so common. She would much rather have Brenda's.

"The contents of the cord are now fully established," said Kendall. "Miss MacLane, the patient is in your hands. I shall expect her to be playing golf in about a week. It won't be necessary for you to assist me any further, Dr. Johnson," he continued, addressing his colleague. "I will join you in my room."

Dr. Johnson bowed and withdrew. Dr. Kendall took a seat by the bed, and without appearing to do anything particularly important he determined with great thoroughness the condition of his patient. Not all that he observed would be comprehensible to a layman. The most conspicuous feature in the case was the improvement of Elsie's spirits. She spoke cheerfully to Brenda and seemed to have acquired in so short a time a certain dependence upon her. Then, almost as she was speaking, her eyes closed, her hands upon the white coverlet relaxed, and she fell asleep.

Kendall and Brenda watched her in silence for a moment while the professional nurse, who had remained in attendance, adjusted the shades upon the electric lights.

"While she sleeps," whispered Brenda, "I would like to telephone to my father. Dr. Johnson told me that Mr. Alden is probably still held at the station. He must be or he would be here. My father must try to secure his release. By the way, of course Miss Miller asked for him?"

"For Mr. Alden? Yes," replied Kendall.

"What did you tell her?"

"We said that he had sent all sorts of kind messages and that he received constant reports from us, but that she must not ask to see him before tomorrow."

"Did she plead to see him at once?" asked Brenda.

Kendall hesitated for a moment while they were passing silently out of the room.

"Miss Miller is a very obedient patient," he said. "No one could give less trouble."

"Well?" rejoined Brenda. "Please proceed."

"I don't quite understand." "You have something more to say." "It occurred to me," said Kendall slowly, "that she exhibited less anxiety to see Mr. Alden than I should have expected."

This statement seemed to furnish Brenda with abundant food for thought. She said nothing as they traversed the long corridor, and Kendall also was silent. After Brenda had sent the message to her father she conferred with Kendall in regard to her remaining in the hospital as Elsie's nurse and then dispatched her maid under James' escort for such things as she would need.

The departure of the servants left Brenda and Kendall alone in the reception room.

"I wish you would tell me more about Miss Miller," said she. "I cannot understand why she should not have wished to see Mr. Alden."

"I did not say that," responded Kendall. "It was her manner that struck me as peculiar."

"She seems as unaffected and impulsive as a child," said Brenda. "I can imagine her asking for Mr. Alden as naturally as if he had been a drink of water."

"That is precisely what she did not do," said the doctor. "Let me tell you just what happened. When she was brought to the hospital, she was unconscious. For certain reasons we took her to the room where she now is, though that would not have been the ordinary course. While I was making my first examination of the wound she began to revive, and I believe that she regained the full command of her faculties within a few minutes. It is not always possible to say just when a patient's mind becomes effectually clear, but I am perfectly sure that Miss Miller's was wide awake some little time before she chose to let that fact appear."

"You must remember that we overestimated the gravity of the wound and indeed were expecting the worst at any moment. Considering the nature of the case, it was important to question her immediately. I asked her who had inflicted the injury, and I know that she heard and understood as well as you do now, but she made no sign. After her first view of the place, which she must have recognized as a room in a hospital, she closed her eyes, and I think it must have been a matter of five minutes before she opened them."

"Thinking," said Brenda, "thinking, thinking. Poor child!"

"Though she is obviously abnormally sensitive to pain," Kendall continued, "she bore what had to be done with the fortitude of a Christian martyr. I made up my mind after awhile that a miracle had protected her and that she had a chance to survive; therefore I ceased to ask questions, deciding to let her take her own time. When she spoke, it was not in reply to me, and she seemed to address no one. 'I am going to die,' she said, and then she began to cry very softly, as you saw her a few minutes ago. I replied that I did not think so, but she shook her head, murmuring something about the grief of her mother, who could not come in time to see her. I asked for her mother's address and was informed by a police sergeant who had just been admitted to the room, coming under orders from Captain Neale, that Mrs. Simmons, the landlady, had telegraphed to Mrs. Miller."

"The sergeant then came lumbering up to the side of the bed armed with a notebook and a pencil. Willing wait-

ing for him to put a single question Miss Miller told her story of the crime as I told it to you. She had stepped out upon the veranda and had almost immediately re-entered the room by the eastern window. She neither saw nor heard any one. Beyond a confused memory of a sharp and terrible pang, sudden, unexpected and probably meaningless, because the mind is darkened before it can comprehend, she can recall nothing. There was very little for the sergeant to put down in his notebook."

"Did he believe her?" asked Brenda.

"Yes; I think the sergeant did," replied Kendall, with a slight emphasis on the noun. "At least the only indication of doubt he gave me was to ask me in the corridor afterward whether the wound could have been self-inflicted. I told him to dismiss the idea, and he seemed to have no difficulty in doing so. It is not, at the first glance, a physical impossibility, but practically it is precisely that."

"Suppose she should say that she did it," said Brenda.

"With apologies to Miss Miller," responded Kendall, "I must tell you that that would not affect my opinion in the least. If she has any desire to shield the guilty, she cannot do it in that way."

Brenda's keen gray eyes searched the physician's face.

"Do you believe that?" she demanded. "Frankly," said Kendall, "my opinion is that Miss Miller knows perfectly well who did this deed."

"And her motive for concealment?"

"I leave that to her own conscience," was the reply. "Yet it would seem that there could be but one."

"A motive of the heart," said Brenda. "Do you realize that this amounts to an accusation?"

"Then let us not speak of it any more," said Kendall. "Let us get back to Mr. Alden."

"We have already done so," she said; but the doctor would not be drawn into such an admission.

"After the police officer had gone," he resumed, "Miss Miller asked me whether a note addressed to her had been found in her room. I answered yes, and then she inquired whether Mr. Alden had been informed of her misfortune. Fearing to excite her, I substituted for the truth the fiction that I just outlined to you, and my poor little patient merely sighed. She did not ask when she could see Mr. Alden nor mention his name again in any connection."

"From which you infer—"

"Nothing whatever," insisted Kendall.

"You do not trust me," said Brenda, not without bitterness. "You believe Mr. Alden guilty of this frightful crime, and you dare not say so in my presence for fear that I may not be discreet and you may be put into an unpleasant position."

"I could scarcely be put into a position more unpleasant than this one," said Kendall earnestly. "I want to tell you the exact truth about—about everything that I know or imagine, and it is deadly hard to do it when you look at me as if I were an enemy. This is as near as I can come to an accurate expression: Miss Miller's manner convinces me that she is shielding the assassin, and there is no known reason why she should shield any one else than Mr. Alden."

"But why not take the perfectly easy alternative that she is telling the truth?"

"I will," said Kendall. "If you wish me to."

"I am very serious," said Brenda. "This is a promise you are making?"

"It is," replied Kendall, his face flushed and his voice not quite steady. "It is my word of honor given to you, and so twice sacred as the word of a friend," he added. "You were good enough to say that we were friends two years ago."

"I have better cause to say it now," she replied. "Let me hasten to prove my sincerity in the usual way, by burdening you with a confidence. You must be wondering at me."

"Why?"

"Because I am here."

"It is a fine thing," said Kendall earnestly. "So much I know."

"I will tell you more," rejoined Brenda, "and it will make you think better of Mr. Alden. This tragedy of today is a revelation to me, but not of the kind that you suppose. Mr. Alden had not concealed from me that his heart had been won away, but I did not understand. He told me of Miss Miller's existence two months ago, but I would not hear all he wished to say. He intimated that he had begun to regard her with feelings that made his engagement to me dishonorable. I viewed him with pity," and Brenda laughed very softly and without mirth.

"I was so incredibly ignorant of everything outside my own sphere that I could not imagine the existence of such a woman as lies now in that room out there."

"Clarence said she was an actress, and he looked at me as a man upon the defensive. I can see him now. I pictured a siren, a creature grotesquely unworthy, appealing to his wild and reckless nature with thin artifices that would be clear as glass to him when he should view them with a dispassionate eye. Truly, I was only sorry for him, ashamed of him a little, yet very anxious to help him. It seemed to me that breaking our engagement would be the very worst thing that could happen to him, and so I refused to consider the woman at all. One meets men in society, Dr. Kendall, whose well known ways of life have an unfortunate tendency to pervert women's ideas in such matters."

We admit the existence of certain persons whom we see in the park with elegant equipages, but we cannot consider them as rivals."

"But surely he spoke of her with respect," said Kendall.

"Absolute," replied Brenda, "but I thought him the more a fool. He said one evening, I remember—and it was only a very short time ago—that Miss Miller cared nothing for him and never would. I was merely convinced by his sincerity that the woman was playing a deep game, and I swore by such gods as I have that I would save him from

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Lace which is used so lavishly on gowns and fancy waists is also used on many of the summer wraps.

Plain colored suitings are considered newer and smarter than the figured, but never have there been more fancy trims and linings worn.

Emerald green hat trimmings, vells, bodies, belt and collar accessories and parasols are everywhere seen, and silk petticoats and gloves of the same color have recently appeared.

Almost every handsome costume now shows a large collar, revers, or Cor-dey dehu, either of the material, lace, fur-trimmed or of batiste or gimpure and embroidery. The sailor shape, with long shawl points, is a favorite style.

Very few stiff linen collars or starched stocks matching the bodice are worn with the Gibson and other popular shirt waists of the summer. Instead of these are numerous neckties, bands, and stocks of embroidered lawn, transparent net, lace and batiste.

On some of the latest picture and garden party hats are seen garlands of tea roses, pink geraniums or carnations combined with pure white quills, wings or with an entire blackbird of good size nestled on the very top of the flat crown among soft loops and draperies of white malines, net or chiffon.—New York Post

BETWEEN HEATS.

Harold H., 2:04, recently placed in 2:07½ in his work at Windsor, Canada. A record of 2:05 is predicted for the Allerton pacing stallion Iaconda, 2:13½.

Neva Simmons, 2:11½, has gone a mile in 2:12½ for Tom Price at Clatskanie.

The white pacer Satin Slipper will make her appearance this season as a trotter.

Lady Ophis (Bob), dam of Klamath, 2:07½, in foal to McKinney, 2:11½, has been bought by Alfred Solano, Los Angeles, Cal.

Katie Stone, by Greystone, will be sent to France next fall provided she gets a record. She has already been worked a mile in 2:20.

Mosul, 2:09½, by Sultan, dam Virginia Maid (dam of Nutwith, 2:20½), by Sam Purdy, has been sold to Frank Darrin by Charles Welland.

The chestnut mare Agave, 2:15½, by Astell, 2:12, dam Nutella, by Nutwood, 2:18½, has been purchased for matinee driving by A. J. Feek, Syracuse, N. Y.

The brood mare Ariotta, 2:26½, by Antonio, while running in the field at the Ketchum farm, Toledo, O., fell, breaking her neck. She was just due to foal to Cresceus, 2:02½.

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29 Quart Sauce Pans	2.90
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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, October 18, 1902.

J. Pierpont Morgan says, when Gov. Odell, of New York, passes round the hat for political subscriptions, it is better for the Republican party to go without his contribution. The sooner the party cuts aloof from the millionaires the better it will be for the party.

Mr. William T. Page, the Republican nominee for Congress from the second Maryland district, was formerly a page in the house of representatives for the gentleman who is now his political opponent. Mr. Page has for several years been the secretary for Congressmen Bull and Capron.

Indications point to a lively political fight in this Congressional district. Mayor Granger of Providence is the Democratic opponent of Congressman Bull, and he apparently has the support of the Providence Journal—if that is worth anything. The mayor carried the city of Providence by over 6000 majority last year, and we presume his backers expect he will do it again. But running for mayor on local issues and running for Congress on national issues are two widely different things. While he may cut down Mr. Bull's majority somewhat the genial Congressman will get there all the same.

During the last fiscal year the total anthracite coal production amounted to 67,471,067 tons and the total bituminous coal production of the United States amounted to 224,769,091 tons. In the same period the total imports of coal, chiefly from British North America, amounted to 1,941,422 tons, and the exports of anthracite and bituminous amounted to 6,971,184 tons. The whole domestic coal consumption, anthracite and bituminous, last year amounted to 277,210,956 tons, or a little more than three and one-half tons for each head of the population. Of course there is a large part of the country in which coal is not used at all, wood being the only fuel; and besides this there is a large consumption of gas and oil for fuel.

The key note of the Democratic side of the campaign in this city was struck by the party spokesman, Mr. J. Stacy Brown at the city convention Monday evening. The fight will be along the same lines as last year—home rule and opposition to the Police Commission. The action of the State in giving away valuable franchises, like that given the Union Railroad of Providence, will also form a part of the attack, and boss rule will come in for a fair share of the talk. The Republican party by the General Assembly ticket are committed to the defense of the Police Commission and its appointment by the Governor of the State—the ground on which they lost the election last year. It may be different this year, however; still there is no denying the fact that the name "Police Commission" is very obnoxious to many good citizens.

Mr. Nathaniel Peckham, of Middletown, who was a delegate from that town to the late Republican State Convention, was probably the only delegate in that body who attended the first Republican Convention ever held in this State. It was in 1856, when the delegates met to appoint representatives to attend the National Republican Convention, which nominated Fremont and Dayton. The delegates to the State Convention from Middletown were Nathaniel Peckham and John Peckham. They met in what was then known as railroad hall in the old depot in Providence. During the forty-six years that have elapsed since that time "Uncle Nat" has attended many conventions and taken no small part in affairs of the party which had then but just come into existence. He has also witnessed many stirring events in the nation's history. It is doubtful if there is another delegate of that first Convention now living.

The candidates for office throughout the State have nearly all been nominated and from now on there will be but little but politics abroad in the land until after Nov. 4. Then people will settle down to business once more. The leaders on the State ticket are both well known men. On the Republican side is Charles Dean Kimball, the present incumbent, who has served the State one year as governor, through the death of Gov. Gregory, and is now anxious for another year, by election. He has tried the position and likes it. The new three million dollar marble palace has many attractions for him. He has made a good governor and there is no reason why he should not be elected. His opponent, Dr. Garvin, is equally as well known throughout the State. He is a man of strict integrity and pronounced ability, and in addition he is a man of decided cranky ideas, many of them utterly impracticable. If the Governor of Rhode Island had any power—which he has not—Dr. Garvin would not be a safe man to put at the head of affairs. As it is it would be somewhat interesting to see what he would try to do if elected Governor. The General Assembly will probably stand next year about as it does now, with perhaps a slight Democratic gain. That party stands a chance to gain a few representatives in the cities, but will lose a few in the country towns. The Senate will be Republican in any event, which will render it impossible for our Democratic friends from Newport to repeal the police commission bill however much they may desire to do so. "Boss" Read and his associates are safe for another year, at least.

New Pawtucket Library.

The Deborah Cook Bayles memorial free public library, erected by Frederick C. Bayles, of Pawtucket, at an estimated cost of \$250,000, was presented to that city this week. In proportion to its size, the building is one of the finest in architectural embellishments in New England.

Col. Alonzo Pierce, chairman of the library trustees, delivered the introductory remarks, and Hon. William Frederick Hollis, of New York, made the address. The property was turned over to the trustees in the name of the city of Pawtucket by E. O. Bayles, Jr., and Mayor Fitzgerald delivered the response.

The principal address of the dedicatory services was that by Rev. George Harris, D. D., president of Amherst college. With the unveiling of the tablet by the donor, souvenirs containing reproductions of the panels were distributed among the invited guests.

The inaction of the state department in the case of Miss Stone, the missionary who was captured by brigands in Turkey, is causing some criticism among those instrumental in raising the fund for her release. It appears, however, that while she places all the blame for the affair on the Turkish government, she is not anxious that pressure be brought to bear upon Turkey for reparation. She wishes to resume missionary work in Turkey and fears that she might meet with obstacles there if her case were pressed here. She is even understood to have advised that the subject be dropped by the government. The view that the state department will take, however, is yet to be developed. To collect an indemnity is practically impossible, no matter how just the claim. The state government may therefore decide to pass over the capture of Miss Stone, especially as it would be difficult to prove Turkey responsible for the affair. The Ottoman government has steadily insisted that she was captured beyond the borders of Turkey.

President Roosevelt has made a ten strike for himself by bringing about a settlement of the great coal strike, for there is no doubt but that the satisfactory outcome of this matter is due largely to his exertions. He undertook a difficult task but he went at it with his customary energy and the result is both sides appear to be satisfied and the great public will be relieved of the danger of a coal famine this winter. The Commission appointed by the President seems to be satisfactory to both sides of the contest and as they are all fair minded men there is no reason for objection to them. The commission is composed as follows: Gen. Wilson, engineer; E. W. Parker, mining expert; Judge Gray, lawyer; E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of Railroad Conductors, labor leader and sociologist; T. H. Watkins, coal operator, and Bishop Spaulding, of Florida.

The Democratic General Assembly ticket in Providence contains the name of Henry J. Spooner, for eight years a Republican member of Congress for this district. To offset this the Warwick Republican Assembly ticket contains the name of Charles C. Mumford, a Providence lawyer of standing and ability, who was formerly a Democratic representative from that city. He is a much able man than Col. Spooner, and the Republican party would seem to be gaining by the change.

Five towns in the State have failed to make any Democratic nominations for the General Assembly, viz.: Middletown, Portsmouth, Jamestown, Little Compton in this county, and Bristol in Bristol county.

Two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly have signified their assent to Gov. Kimball's plan of taking \$125,000 of the State's money to buy coal for the poor of the State.

The N. Y. Post don't like it because only seventy-nine Congressmen out of 441 will tell that paper how they stand on the tariff question. What business is it of the Post any way?

The Democrats in the solidly Democratic ninth district of Massachusetts failed to make any nomination for Congress. The deadlock was continued to the last moment.

Most of the candidates for office in Woonsocket on both tickets are Frenchmen. Evidently the politicians of that city think it best to cultivate that nationality.

Over nine million letters were sent to the dead letter office last year. This might be considered an illuminated lesson on American carelessness.

The Republicans of Providence have nominated Walter H. Durfee for mayor. He is at present a member of the General Assembly.

Mitchell, the mine worker's president, says that the resumption of coal mining will take place next Thursday.

Mayor Boyle announced as his text for the coming campaign "Unalterable Opposition to the Police Commission."

Portsmouth.

Bishop McVicker will preach at St. Paul's church Sunday at 11 o'clock.

The Newport County Fair held a social and supper at the dancing hall on their grounds in Portsmouth on Wednesday evening. The first part of the evening a minstrel performance was given by the Syd Greason Minstrel Company. Dancing followed later, the Harry K. Howard orchestra furnishing music. Supper was served during the evening in the dining hall. A large attendance was present and the evening was a very pleasant one.

A new broom may sweep clean, but it is apt to raise blisters.

Organized Labor.

"We believe," says an exchange, "that the best interests of the people as a whole require for their full perfection that those who labor shall do so to best advantage and under conditions the most satisfactory to themselves. Furthermore, we believe that the principle of organization for mutual benefit is as sound from the point of view of labor as it is from the point of view of capital. It contains the same features of strength and of weakness in both cases. But, there are certain first principles that are, as it were, the foundation upon which alone can be built a system of organization for labor so that it shall secure the best results."

The first of these principles is that labor is free. The days of slavery are gone. Now, the essential difference between a slave and a free man is in the fact that a free man has rights and responsibilities and the slave has not. A slave cannot give his word because he can be compelled to break it. A free man cannot be compelled to break his word. A slave has no power to make a contract or an agreement. A free man is the only person who can do this. Thus, ability to make contracts and to live up to his word is what distinguishes the laboring man from the slave. It is this that places the laboring man on an equality with his employer, both being parties to a contract.

Therefore, organized labor must first of all place itself in the position of a free party to a free contract at the outset. What the labor leaders seem to overlook or ignore is the fact that when a contract has been made, the free man who is party to that contract is no longer free to break it. He is bound by it. The talk that has sometimes been heard to the effect that the "maker of a contract is greater than the contract" is the wildest philosophical absurdity. If it were true, the entire fabric of civilization would fall to pieces. When a contract is made, the makers are bound by it absolutely. They are bound by it in their capacity not as master and man or noble and serf, but as equal, free contracting parties. This is the first thing that labor leaders have to learn as the very foundation of the whole theory of free labor.

The history of trade unionism is unfortunately full of instances where agreements and contracts have been absolutely disregarded by the labor leaders and treated as so much waste paper. This is the principal reason for the strong prejudice that has existed and exists today against the principle of the union. If employers could only be satisfied at the outset that a labor union would keep the contract that it makes, three-fourths of the difficulties that beset the path of employer and employee in the case of organized labor would disappear.

A second principle in the case is the unquestioned absolute right of labor to work or not as it pleases when not under contract. There can be no possible objection in a free country to all the coal miners, all the steel workers, or all the employees in any industry from forming a union the better to control their own destinies. But, it is equally clear that in a free country there cannot be any legal interference with the right of an individual to work as he pleases and where he pleases. There can be no question as to the right of a labor union to call its men out on strike provided always that the life and liberty of the public or a portion of the public is not thereby endangered. There can be equally little question of the absolute right of an individual not belonging to the union to take the place of a union man on strike without let or hindrance. The union may with propriety make a rule that its members shall not work with non-union men, but it cannot and will not be permitted to molest the non-union man desirous of working. The right of a man to work or not to work is one of the "unalienable rights" included in the Declaration of Independence and alluded to in no less than thirty-one state constitutions. It is clearly implied in the United States Constitution.

The next year or two will probably be marked by many important developments in the cause of labor. If organized labor through its leaders will heed the two principles above mentioned, they will have it in their power greatly to advance the interests of those whom they represent. If they will not heed these principles and apply them there may come a time when drastic legislation—economically unsound in character, but temporarily effective in the desired direction—may be thought necessary to assure the public against utter dislocation of what may be called the social system.

At the annual meeting of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., held in New Haven Wednesday, the old board of directors was unanimously re-elected. The company has earned over 12 per cent. on its stock during the past year.

The highest membership of the Grand Army of the Republic was 409,459, in 1899. The number of members now is 283,745, showing an average annual loss of 14,574. Every year a full division passes over to the majority.

The naval course at the U. S. Naval Academy is to be cut to three years owing to the difficulty in getting sufficient officers for the new naval vessels that we are building.

The Republican Assembly ticket in Pawtucket contains the names of several labor union men. This is something new for that party.

DEADLOCK UNBROKEN

Three Boston Democrats May Run For Congress on Nomination Papers

Boston, Oct. 17.—No nomination for Congress was made by the Ninth district Democratic convention yesterday, and the proceedings wound up in a hurry-burly fashion, physical encounters among the delegates alone being stopped by the energy of the police. As the time for filling the convention nomination expired at 5 o'clock the Democrats must resort to nomination papers, to be filed before 5 p. m. today. This district is so overwhelmingly Democratic that Charles H. Witt, named by the Republicans, will have only a fighting chance even if three Democrats run. The Democratic aspirants are Coury, Kelliber and Deaulson.

In the final proceedings yesterday there rose above the conflict the voices of Martin Lomasney, a stalwart leader of ward eight, and Congressman Coury, trying to be recognized. As they worked their way toward the chairman's table the delegates began moving that way. Finally both Lomasney and Coury were placed on the chairman's table, a beautiful piece of furniture prior to this, and above them also towered Police Sergeant Penenden, a giant in size, as he strove to keep both men from Chairman Deaulson. The table was upset, but the chief figures in the struggle then took the platform. By this time the delegates, for the most part, had lost their heads, and a wilder scene has not been recorded here for some time. The police officers had the situation well in hand, however, and while they were holding back those with combative tendencies the clock struck 5 and the end came.

Karl of "Waddingham's Folly"

New Haven, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Idd in ruins the magnificent residence recently bought by Thomas H. Waddingham of this city from the executors of the estate of the late Wilson Waddingham. It was by many called "Waddingham's Folly" and is said to have cost Mr. Waddingham \$364,000, exclusive of furnishings and the land and stables. The structure was of stone and brick, and throughout was lavishly decorated with fine woods and stone carvings. Spontaneous combustion among some painters' materials is believed to have started the fire.

Will Purge Trust Evils

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 17.—A meeting addressed by Senator Beveridge of Indiana opened the Republican campaign here last night. Senator Beveridge spoke chiefly on trusts and pledged the administration to purge them of the evils which are not being removed by natural causes. Senator Beveridge made only a passing reference to the coal strike, speaking of it as one of the problems successfully solved by a Republican president.

Rhode Island Town Stirred Up

Scituate, R. I., Oct. 17.—On last Sunday night Town Clerk Potter was summoned to answer a call at the door of his home and upon his appearance a stranger fired point-blank at him, the bullet rending his hat. The assailant then fled. Potter, previous to the assault, had received a number of threatening letters. The demand for the arrest of the culprit has become so general that the town council has offered a reward of \$500 for his capture.

Attendants Not to Blame

Dedham, Mass., Oct. 16.—Justice Hutchinson yesterday filed his inquest report on the death of Sarah McCormick, finding that she was killed by Mary Geary on Sept. 11, an insane inmate of the Medford insane asylum. The attendants were in the exercise of due care, concerning the custody of these patients, and it does not appear that the deceased came to her death from the unlawful act of any other person.

Blaze in Fort Ethan Allen

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 17.—For the first time in its history fire visited Fort Ethan Allen last evening, and one of the stables was burned to the ground and several horses killed. The blaze started in the hay loft. The fire quickly brought troops to the spot, but owing to insufficient water supply it was impossible to save the building. Much hay, straw and grain were also burned. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Result of Camac Inquest

Providence, Oct. 17.—Coroner Babcock yesterday filed his report on the inquest into the death of Abraham A. Camac. He finds that Charles J. Quigley fired the revolver with the intent to kill and murder Camac. Mr. Babcock reviewed the testimony and found that Quigley and his victim were in love with the same woman.

Astronomers Favored

Boston, Oct. 17.—Perfect weather made observation of the total eclipse of the moon last night a pleasure. At Harvard and Wellesley observatories there was picture-taking of the eclipse, besides other observations for the purpose of obtaining mathematical and astronomical data.

Ankle Shattered by Bullet

Ringham, Mass., Oct. 17.—While gunning in the woods here yesterday, Frank Osborne of Boston, aged 20, was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his cousin, Thomas Bouve, the bullet shattering Osborne's ankle.

Twelve Horses Suffocated

Ware, Mass., Oct. 13.—Fire which was caused by spontaneous combustion partially destroyed the stable of William S. Gilmore yesterday. Twelve horses were suffocated and 20 carriages destroyed.

Hunters' Rates Chicago & North Western Ry.

Reduced rates from Chicago to the hunting and fishing grounds of Wisconsin and Michigan. Tickets on sale from September 15 to November 15. Excellent train service. Sport best in many years. For descriptive booklet with game laws and full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent or address J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 9-20-7c.

The challenge for a contest for the America's cup from Sir Thomas Lipton has been received and accepted by the New York Yacht Club. The challenge specifies the use of the same course as in 1901.

The challenge for a contest for the America's cup from Sir Thomas Lipton has been received and accepted by the New York Yacht Club. The challenge specifies the use of the same course as in 1901.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreadful disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, liberally destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, J. C. CHASE & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Homeseekers' Excursions to the Great West and Northwest.

Bottlers and homeseekers are moving westward in large numbers. Special low rates to all points west and northwest this fall via the Chicago & North-Western R'y., the only double track road to the Missouri River. Ask any ticket agent for particulars. Maps and interesting printed matter free on application to J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 9-20-7c.

\$12.75 Round Trip to Omaha

Via Chicago & North-Western R'y from Chicago, October 15th, 16th and 18th. Favorable time limit account the Christian Church National Conventions. Four perfectly equipped fast trains leave Chicago daily. The only double track road between Chicago and the Missouri River. For tickets, illustrated pamphlets and full particulars, apply to your nearest Ticket Agent or address, J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass.—10-5v.

E. H. Brown

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER 1902. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	High water	Low water
15 Sat	6 18	6 17	6 16	6 15	6 14	6 13	6 12	8 21	8 21
16 Sun	6 17	6 16	6 15	6 14	6 13	6 12	6 11	8 30	8 30
17 Mon	6 16	6 15	6 14	6 13	6 12	6 11	6 10	8 39	8 39
18 Tues	6 15	6 14	6 13	6 12	6 11	6 10	6 9	8 48	8 48
19 Wed	6 14	6 13	6 12	6 11	6 10	6 9	6 8	8 57	8 57
20 Thurs	6 13	6 12	6 11	6 10	6 9	6 8	6 7	9 06	9 06
21 Fri	6 12	6 11	6 10	6 9	6 8	6 7	6 6	9 15	9 15

New Moon 1st day, Oct. 21st, evening.
First Quarter 10th day, Oct. 21st, evening.
Full Moon 18th day, Oct. 11th, morning.
Last Quarter 28th day, Oct. 28th, evening.
New Moon, 31st day, Oct. 11th, morning.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

Real Estate Agent, Newport, R. I., Office, 182 Bellevue Avenue.

Tracts of Land and Fine Sites For Sale on Easton's Point.

Middleborough, R. I.—The opposite "Cliffs" being all studded with summer residences, the probability is that gradually Easton's Point will become a quiet country with summer homes for the wealthy. Apply at M. TAYLOR'S office in Newport for details.

Deaths.

In this city, 15th inst., Phoebe Ann Clarke, aged 92 years.
In this city, 16th inst., Nathaniel, infant daughter of Nicholas and Luerella Faggella. Entered into rest, Oct. 12, 1902. Buried at Mt. Pleasant cemetery.
Potter, wife of Benjamin S. Lowell, and daughter of the late Peleg and Mary Chapman.
In this city, 16th inst., Albert G. Wilcox, aged 59 years.
In this city, 16th inst., at his residence, 23 Willow street, James Williams, aged 61 years.
In Portsmouth, 15th inst., Stephen T. Sherman, in his 82d year.
In Providence, 15th inst., John H. Bradley, 80, 16th, Mrs. Louisa J. Bradley, widow of Benjamin Bradley, 74, 16th, Frank E. White, formerly of Little Compton, 51.

C. H. Wrightington.

Real Estate

FOR SALE

OR

EXCHANGE.

94 BROADWAY.

ABSOLUTE

SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE.

FOR BILIOUSNESS.

FOR TORPID LIVER.

FOR CONSTIPATION.

FOR SALLOW SKIN.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Pennyroyal Pills

CHICHESTER'S

Pennyroyal Pills

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Wouldn't you like to feel young again—light and airy as when you were a barefooted boy, full of life and spirit and with elastic muscles and the "catch-me-if-you-can" feeling? You can do it! Use Natural Food.

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

Natural Food

It contains all the properties in correct proportion necessary to nourish every element of the human body.

Toast a biscuit, butter and serve with a drink, or preserves or cream—it is a perfectly delightful dish.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Send for illustrated cook book "The Vital Question" FREE

The Natural Food Co.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Weather Bulletin.

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Sr. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 18.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent October 19 to 21, warm wave 19 to 23, cool wave 22 to 26.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about October 24, cross west of Rockies by close of 25, great central valleys 24 to 28, eastern states 25.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about October 24, great central valleys 25, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about October 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states 31.

Temperature of the week ending October 27 will average below normal in the northwest, below in southwest, above normal on Pacific coast below in Ohio valley, lake region and north-eastern states and about in southeastern states. Rainfall will be above normal in southwest, about in southeast, below in northeast, above in northwest and below on Pacific slope.

Immediately following date of this bulletin low temperatures will prevail in northwest and southwest, while temperature will be moderate on Pacific slope, high in Ohio valley, about great lakes and in northeastern states, moderate in southeastern states.

Last week of October will give us moderate temperatures and not much rain nor snow.

Next bulletin will tell you about general features of November and something about December with suggestions about when to buy fuel.

Showed Canadians How to Jump

St. John, Oct. 17.—Fish Marsh of Boston, in standing hop, two steps and jump here yesterday in connection with the autumn carnival of athletic events, went 42 feet, 1 inch and claims a world's record. Marsh in high jump went 5 feet, 10 inches.

Duke's Auto Skidded

London, Oct. 17.—The Duke of Connaught narrowly escaped an accident while riding in a motor car from a Killarney to Malrow yesterday. The car "skidded" and collided with a wall. It was disabled, but the duke was not hurt.

President Discards Crutch

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Roosevelt went out socially last night for the first time since the operation was performed on his leg at Indianapolis. His leg apparently has recovered a large measure of its strength and he no longer has to use a cr

STRUGGLE ENDED

Happy Ending of the Conference at Washington

A COMMISSION OF SIX

With Carroll Wright as Recorder Named by the President to Adjust the Long Existing Differences Between Operators and Miners

Washington, Oct. 16.—The great anthracite coal strike is settled at last. A commission of six persons, with a seventh, Carroll D. Wright, as recorder, will adjust differences between operators and miners. President Mitchell of the Miners' union will take the necessary measures to call the strike off. The president will urge immediate resumption of mining and operations are expected to begin next week. Announcement that the great strike was off was made by Secretary Root with exuberant good humor at the White House shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Organized labor has a representative on the commission in the person of E. B. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, named as a sociologist. The president added Bishop Spaulding of Illinois to the list of five members suggested by the operators.

As named the commission is perfectly satisfactory to both miners and operators. Assent of the miners was given through President Mitchell and Mr. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, and of the operators through Messrs. Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The final outcome followed a series of conferences beginning with two during the day with Mr. Mitchell and two during the night with Messrs. Bacon and Perkins. Events moved quickly at the last, the president being determined on a speedy settlement. The commission will assemble in a few days and choose a chairman, probably General Wilson. It then will arrange for sessions and testimony.

The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the White House at 2:20 a. m.:

After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the president has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields:

Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired (late chief of engineers, U. S. A.) Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey and the editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

Hon. George G. Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court. Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the president assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

Bishop John L. Spaulding of Peoria, Ill. The president has added Bishop Spaulding's name to the commission.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission.

Result of Craig Inquest

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 16.—That the "unlawful act" of Motorman Euclid Madden and Conductor James T. Kelley "contributed to the death of William Craig," United States secret service agent, who was killed here during the visit of President Roosevelt, last September, is the finding of Justice Hubbard, after an inquest into the accident. The report of the special justice was filed here yesterday.

Treasurer's Accounts Short

Colechester, Conn., Oct. 16.—The town auditing committee announces a shortage in the accounts of W. B. Otis, formerly town treasurer. The amount of the shortage, \$1,557.36, has been covered, however, by friends of Otis, and it is said that no further action will be taken in the matter. Otis had been town treasurer for nearly 25 years.

Lipton's Challenge Accepted

New York, Oct. 17.—The New York yacht club last night sent a cablegram to Sir Thomas Lipton, accepting his challenge for the America cup on the same conditions for which it was raced for the last time. Lipton's challenge is almost identical with that sent by him in 1900.

Cleveland Will Entertain Roosevelt

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 17.—The announcement is made here that President Roosevelt will be entertained at the home of ex-President Grover Cleveland if his health will allow him to attend the inauguration of President Wilson on Oct. 25.

Mollinieux Jury A Most Complete

New York, Oct. 17.—The examination of testimony for jurors in the second trial of Roland R. Mollinieux was continued yesterday. Four jurors were chosen, bringing the total number up to 10.

Connecting Trrolley Link

Northfield, Mass., Oct. 17.—Then, w. electric line from Northfield to the Millville has at last been completed by the railroad commission and cars are running. The length of the line is eight miles and forms the connecting link in the through trolley service from Worcester to Providence. Six chances are required in making the trip and the distance of about 45 miles is covered in about 3 1/2 hours.

TO A CONVENTION

Mitchell Will Submit the Modified Proposition

WILL URGE ITS ACCEPTANCE

Objections May Be Raised to It, but Union Officials Expect All Opposition to Disappear—General Resumption of Work Next Week

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 17.—The executive board of the three anthracite districts of the United States Mine Workers of America, in joint session yesterday, unanimously decided to recommend to a delegate convention of striking miners the acceptance of the arbitration proposition submitted by President Roosevelt and it is reasonably certain that the advice will be followed and the great struggle brought to a close.

The convention will be convened in this city Monday, and it is the hope and the belief of the officers of the union that the mining of coal will be resumed before the close of next week, after a suspension of more than five months. The citizens of the entire region are much elated that the strike is almost over, because business in the coal fields has been practically paralyzed since the strike began.

From the time the news was received late Wednesday night until about 10 o'clock yesterday morning there was some doubt as to how the miners would receive the modified plan. President Mitchell was asked to make some expression on the proposition, but he steadfastly refused. He was pressed by the correspondents for a statement and finally at 10 o'clock he cleared up the situation by issuing a bulletin in which he said he was willing to accept the modified plan, and from that time on there was no doubt that the strike would be brought to a speedy close.

It is expected that some objections will be raised on the floor of the convention, but the officers are confident that the opposition will disappear when Mr. Mitchell explains all the features of the modified proposition to the delegates.

If the plans of the strike leaders are not disarranged a general resumption of mining will take place about next Thursday. It is expected the convention will last two days and that there will be an interval of one day from the time the convention adjourns until the time set for the men to go back to the mines.

The coal companies, anticipating the ending of the strike next week, are busily engaged in preparing for resumption. Tens of thousands of coal cars are in the regions ready for loading and extra efforts will be made in moving them to the large distributing centers once mining is resumed. It is estimated that more than 200 of the 350 collieries will be in operation by the end of next week and will produce enough coal to relieve the situation. An authority in coal mining says the coal companies, as a result of the strike, are 30,000,000 tons behind.

Armour Baby in Plaster Cast

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The operation which Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Armour hope will cure their daughter, Lolita, who has been a cripple since birth, was performed yesterday by Professor Lorenz of the University of Vienna. Lorenz pronounced it a complete success and said he had not the least doubt that the child would be able to walk as well as the healthiest children when the plaster cast shall be removed next spring.

Boston's Big Voting List

Boston, Oct. 16.—The voting lists for the state election, which were closed last night, contain a total of 112,252 names, the largest registration in the history of the city. These figures exceed the registration for the state election last year by 4710, and are 2121 greater than last year's registration for the city election, which was the largest ever known in the city up to this time.

What the Brooklyn Struck

Washington, Oct. 14.—The coast survey steamer Blake has located the obstruction which the cruiser Brooklyn recently encountered in Buzzard's Bay. The obstruction was found to be a pinnacle rock, whose summit lay 15.2 feet below the surface of the water. A depth of six fathoms was found on all sides of it.

Defense Claims Insanity

Nashua, N. H., Oct. 16.—Charles G. Eastman, the musician who attempted to kill his wife on the evening of Oct. 9, will be taken to an insane asylum on an order issued by Judge Peaslee. He is being taken to the asylum for the reason that his defense will claim insanity, he being sent there to await trial.

\$120,000 in Public Bequests

Clinton, Mass., Oct. 14.—The will of the late George W. Weeks, a former agent of the Lancaster gingham mills, was filed yesterday. He left an estate of about \$250,000 of which amount \$120,000 is given away in public bequests.

Sued For \$50,000, Got \$15,000

Boston, Oct. 15.—Mary E. Ross, who was injured on Sept. 10, 1899, in a collision of electric cars in the subway, received a verdict of \$15,000 from a jury yesterday, the Boston Elevated road being the defendant. She sued for \$50,000.

Three Killed by a Train

Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 13.—George Kupsky, 18; John Kupsky, 15, and Jacob Turk, 21, Poles, whose homes are in this city, were killed some time Saturday night near Jones' Point, on the Boston and Maine railroad. The bodies were not discovered until Sunday. There is no way of telling how the accident happened nor at what time.

SOUFRIERE ACTIVE

Cannoeing Accompanied the Latest Outbreak

ERUPTION FOR MANY HOURS

Sound of Helling Children Still Audible in Vicinity of Volcano—Governor of St. Vincent Denounced for Alleged Maladministration

Kingstown, B. W. I., Oct. 17.—A terrific eruption of the Soufriere volcano commenced Wednesday night. During the preceding day earth tremors, apparently too slight to be considered important, were experienced in the central and northern parts of the island. At 8 o'clock Wednesday night there were indubitable indications of an eruption. Rumbling noises were heard and they increased until 9 o'clock, when the roaring volcanic giant belched out its deadly contents. This eruption was followed by a brief lull. Then, from 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the upheaval continued.

The outbreak was accompanied by an incessant and confused cannonading; there were incandescent clouds and sparkling matter was ejected. After 4 o'clock the disturbance gradually decreased, but the noise of the boiling cauldron is still audible in the districts neighboring the volcano.

Both craters of the Soufriere were apparently active and they are still steaming. Sand fell heavily everywhere from 1:30 until 2:30 yesterday morning. At southern points the sand is half an inch deep. The depth gradually increased towards the volcano cone, where there were showers of large stones, pebbles and clinders.

Kingstown and other southern points of the island have not been damaged. Reports from the windward districts are awaited.

This eruption caused darkness at Bridgetown, island of Barbados, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There was a fall of volcanic dust there.

The sand ejected during the eruption has a stronger sulphurous odor than any previously thrown out.

The public meeting held here on Wednesday to discuss alleged misgovernment and maladministration of relief funds was both enthusiastic and orderly. Thousands of persons of all classes, including Carib Indians and other sufferers from the recent volcanic eruptions, were present. The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this meeting protests against the compulsory emigration scheme contained in the governor's minute to the administrator as a monstrous violation of the rights and liberties of these loyal subjects to King Edward; as an inequitable attempt to deprive them of their rightful share in help from the relief fund, thereby frustrating the intentions of the generous contributors of this fund. This meeting fully contradicts the governor's statement in the minute above referred to, namely, that 'the government cannot find homes for these people.' The government is holding in trust for these people a very large sum of money, etc., sufficient not only to acquire the lands necessary but to assist in restoring the industries of the colony, and, 'Resolved, That this meeting hereby calls upon the imperial secretary of state for the colonies to intervene between these people and the obstinate, cruel and arbitrary policy of the governor of the islands, and to direct that the sufferers be located in their own colony and homes without further delay."

The meeting further appointed to the colonial secretary to relieve Sir Robert Llewellyn of the government of this colony.

Herbert Presents Credentials

Washington, Oct. 14.—Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador, was presented to the president yesterday by Secretary Hay. The presentation took place at the temporary White House, and this was probably the first occasion since the White House has been occupied as the presidential mansion that the credentials of an ambassador or minister have been received outside of its doors.

Many Forgetful Letter Writers

Washington, Oct. 15.—The annual report of the dead letter office for the last fiscal year shows total receipts of 9,300,351 pieces of mail matter of all kinds. Of the letters and parcels opened, 50,869 were found to contain money to the amount of \$48,498 and 60,874 commercial papers with an aggregate face value of \$1,390,928.

Governor Has Sprained Ankle

Boston, Oct. 14.—Word is received at the state house that Governor W. M. Crane is resting quietly at home after his carriage accident of Saturday, suffering from no injury more serious than a sprained ankle and a few bruises. He is not expected to be at his office here until next week.

Coal at Wholesale Rates

Boston, Oct. 15.—The coal companies sent out their teams today laden with 100-pound bags of bituminous coal to be sold at 45 cents a bag, which is at the present rate by the ton. This is in furtherance of the plan to relieve distress among the poor.

Winter's Early Start

Detroit, Oct. 15.—Specials to The Tribune report two inches of snow at Cadillac and a two hours' snowstorm at Marquette yesterday.

Banking House Succumbs

New York, Oct. 17.—Failure of the banking house of Gilman, Son & Co. of this city is announced. The liabilities, it is said, are less than \$200,000. The business of Gilman, Son & Co. was largely in western farm mortgages. The house was founded in 1860 by Winthrop S. Gilman.

ADMIRAL SELFIDGE DEAD

Was the Oldest Naval Officer of That Rank in the World

Boston, Oct. 16.—Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday at the McLean asylum in Waverley. He was probably the oldest living officer of that rank in any navy in the world, and there is no other navy which had two admirals, father and son, both retired. Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., was born Feb. 6, 1834, and joined the navy at the age of 15. The second eldest son is Commander J. R. Selfridge, born July 11, 1819, and in the navy since 1861.

The elder admiral was born in Massachusetts, and appointed to the navy on Jan. 1, 1818, at the age of 19 years, 9 months, and was 81 years, 3 months and 24 days in the service. During his earlier days he made some voyages in merchant vessels, as our navy was considerably reduced in ships for many years after the war of 1812, and there was but scant employment for the officers. He took an active part in the Mexican war and was severely wounded in the attack by the Mexicans at Chignahuacan, necessitating his return to the east.

When the rebellion broke out Commodore Selfridge was too far advanced in years to accept active duty at sea, and he was assigned as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, 1862-4, and again in 1873. In the latter year all retired officers were retired from active service and he resided at Georgetown, S. C., but for many years he paid an annual visit to San Francisco, where he had two sons residing.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Steamer Florence, formerly of the Belfast and Stonington route, and which recently was libeled, was sold to Fred G. White at sheriff's sale at Belfast, Me., for \$700.

Charles M. Hays was elected president of the Central Vermont railroad at the annual meeting at St. Albans, Vt., Manchester, Mass., rejected the act authorizing the town to establish an electric light plant by a vote of 127 to 111, not a necessary two-thirds.

The anniversary sermon of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was preached at Boston by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts. In the course of his remarks he said that in the coming generation the young man is to be the salvation of the city.

A syndicate of western men has bought 180 acres of land on French's mountain, Lincolnville, Me., and is negotiating for 1000 acres at Lincolnville beach for the purpose of opening a game reservation.

S. H. Daniels of Williamstown, Mass., had been out hunting and in attempting to get back into his team his gun was discharged and the shot tore a fearful hole under the arm. He was sent to a hospital but did not survive the operation.

Francis J. Knight cut his throat at his home at Manchester, N. H., and died a few hours later. He was mentally unbalanced. He was 52 years old.

As a result of the scarcity of coal the East Haven, Conn., Congregationalist church has been compelled to indefinitely suspend its evening services.

Joseph S. Estes, a farmer, had his back broken by a fall from a load of hay at Concord, N. H.

John W. Mix, collector of customs for the port of New Haven, was struck and killed by a train at Wallingford, Conn. He was appointed collector of customs in 1895 and previous to this served in the state senate.

William B. Cadwell, one of the best known cotton mill agents in New England and a leading citizen of Nashua, N. H., died suddenly in that city. He was born in Vermont in 1834.

The box shop of Field & Beaman's at Leverett, Mass., was burned, causing a loss of \$7500. The business was the town's only industry.

While playing in front of his home at Newton, Mass., Henry O'Brien, 2 years of age, was struck by an electric car and instantly killed.

Simson Wright, 45 years old, was run over by a train near Richmond, Vt., and had his head severed. It is supposed that Wright was lying on the track.

Andrew Mungall, a leading Scotch resident of Manchester, N. H., is dead, aged 74. He was a member of all the Masonic bodies.

The wrecked three-masted schooner Glenroe has broken away from her rocky bed on Ram Island (Me.) ledge and a section has disappeared. Whether it has sunk or floated away is unknown.

Motorman Towne dropped dead as he stepped from his car at Methuen, Mass. Death is supposed to have been due to heart failure.

The Boston fuel relief fund has reached a total of \$60,442.

While suffering from nervous exhaustion, Frank T. Wilson, 41, unmarried, committed suicide at Boston by sending a bullet through his brain.

Mrs. Mary Castening, 42 years old, fell from an electric car at Boston, fracturing her skull, from which injury she died.

Julius Murphy, 60 years old, was found dead in the Catholic cemetery at Salem, Mass., death having been due to heart failure. Mr. Murphy was a Civil war veteran.

George W. Weeks, 61 years old, for many years agent of the Lancaster mills, Clinton, Mass., dropped dead on one of the public streets in that town. He was one of the best known manufacturers in the country.

The Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise has arrived at Marblehead, Mass., from her annual cruise. All aboard are well.

William Wallace, 76 years old, committed suicide at Boston by shooting. Wallace had been despondent for some time.

McDonald-Kieran Case Again

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 14.—Arguments will be heard before Judge Lawton in Boston next Saturday on the motion of the defendant in the McDonald-Kieran breach of promise case, in which Miss McDonald was awarded \$20,000 damages, asking that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted.

Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates. Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

419 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Free With Every Package of

Pillsbury's Oat Food

We give you a Package of

VITOS (Wheat Food.)

We have just received a fresh lot of goods from the Purina Mills.

RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD.

RALSTON HOMINY GRITS.

PURINA PAN-CAKE FLOUR.

S. S. THOMPSON,

Postal Station No. 1.

172 TO 178 BROADWAY.

HERE'S THE DIFFERENCE.

Our Clothes look high priced, but are really not, while the majority of Goods you pay more for don't show the quality, because of poor making and fitting. It's the tasteful little extras we put on Top Coats and Suits, for instance, which gives them that air of distinction and style.

\$10 to \$25.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

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THAMES STREET.

208

SCHREIER'S, The Leading Millinery House,

143 THAMES STREET.

None Should Miss Visiting our Establishment.

Exquisite Millinery, TRIMMED HATS AND TOQUES.

Nothing to Equal It in this City. Elegant Designs in

IN OUR

READY TO WEAR Hat Department

We are showing the Latest Novelties.

ROUTING HATS and TAILOR MADE SUIT HATS.



Headquarters for FANCY FEATHERS and OSTRICH PLUMES.

A GREAT SELECTION AT

SCHREIER'S, 143 Thames Street.

1902

WALL PAPERS Half Price.

—AT—

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO., 138 THAMES STREET.

Help Wanted.

I WANT A FEW GOOD SALESMEN who call on the cigar trade throughout the New England States to introduce the

"RUEBIS" CIGARETTE

(the flavo-cigar) over under

ROBERT A. COZZEN, JR., 7 Pine Street, New York.

—or to WILLIAM C. COZZEN & CO., 138 THAMES STREET.

For Sale

FARM at Adamsville, R. I., containing about 14 acres, with dwelling house, large stone barn and other buildings, for sale. Apply to ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, Adamsville, R. I., or to WILLIAM C. COZZEN & CO., 138 THAMES STREET.

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell Street.

THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE, 186

Has the most up-to-date REPAIRING & RENOVATING SHOP in the city.

M. S. HOLM.

Tickets and Drafts on the Old Country For Sale.

28

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given on April 1st. Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

The Banner Town in New England.

Nantucket's list of old people is remarkable for its size. The island of Nantucket has long claimed the distinction of having more residents living long past the allotted age of man than any other town of its size in the world, and the inhabitants are proud of the fact. Consequently the challenge recently sent out from Ashaway, R. I., to any other town in the United States to produce seven male residents whose total ages will exceed that of seven of Ashaway's citizens—616 years—brought a quick response from Nantucket, and a local paper promptly accepted the challenge. It appears that not only can Nantucket show seven citizens, but two sets, whose total ages will exceed that of Ashaway's septet.

The seven oldest male residents are: James Easton, aged 95 years 7 months; Seth B. Coffin, 92 years 4 months; Robert P. Pitman, 91 years 3 months; Samuel Harris, 90 years 8 months; David C. Baxter, 89 years 4 months; Charles Grant, 88 years 6 months; Benjamin F. Coffin, 88 years.

The combined ages of these amount to 635 years, an excess of 25 years over the total of the Ashaway contingent, giving an average age of 90 years and 8 months, against an average of 87 years and 8 months for Ashaway.

The next seven oldest men are: Obed R. Junker, 87 years 7 months; Bradlock R. Childs, 87 years 6 months; Reuben Long, 87 years 1 month; William H. Lee, 86 years 11 months; William H. Starbuck, 86 years 7 months; John B. Brooks, 85 years 7 months; Obed C. Sandeury, 85 years 1 month.

By combinations from these two groups, a number of septets may be made, the total of which would exceed that of 616 years.

There are now living in Nantucket 37 men above 80 years of age, whose total ages amount to 3125 years, an average of 84 years 6 months. The other 24 are: Franklin Nickerson, 84 years 2 months; Reuben R. Hobbs, 83 years 8 months; David B. Swan, 83 years 6 months; William B. Allen, 83 years 6 months; Alden H. Adams, 83 years 6 months; Barzillai Luce, 83 years 6 months; Alexander May, 83 years 4 months; Charles C. Coffin, 82, 83 years 2 months; William C. Cathcart, 82 years 1 month; Barzillai R. Burdett, 82 years 8 months; Benjamin S. Coffin, 82 years 4 months; David Folger, 82 years 1 month; James B. Chase, 81 years 5 months; Samuel N. Newcomb, 81 years 5 months; Nathan Parker, 81 years 7 months; William J. Chase, 80 years 7 months; Robert Mooney, 80 years 3 months; James H. Adams, 80 years 3 months; George G. Fish, 80 years 3 months; John C. Morris, 80 years 2 months; Shimon L. Lewis, 80 years 1 month; William P. Miller, 80 years; Thaddeus C. Deffen, 80 years.

Of this list of men, the majority followed the sea, none of them as master mariners. The oldest resident, James Easton, was at one time state senator from this district, and is very active for his age, making his daily pilgrimage to the "Cup's Room," where he is one of the most animated conversationalists. There is no doubt he and his wife, who is 93 years of age, are the oldest couple living together. At least, that is what Nantucketers claim, and no one has yet disputed this statement. "Uncle Sam" Coffin, who is the next oldest, visited the Buffalo exposition and Niagara falls last fall, and is much interested in machinery and electricity.

Robert P. Pitman comes next in line, and he is equally active, and is frequently seen along the shores near Salsconset, where he lives, picking up driftwood and seaweed.

Samuel Harris conducts a farm at Polpis, and is famous for the excellent butter which he produces.

In fact, among the whole number of nonagenarians and octogenarians, there is not a single man who is not able-bodied.

Nor is the unusual age of Nantucket citizens confined to the male population, for there are an equally large number of women, three of whom are over 90 years of age.

"Aunt Sarah" Junker was 93 last February; "Grandma" Eliza G. Coffin was 91 the same month, and "Aunt Susan" Hammond will be 91 next month.

If there is any other town in the United States that can show such a remarkable record as the above, Nantucketers would like to know it. But at present they feel justly entitled to be called the banner town of the country for longevity.

Advice to Wives.

Max O'Rell, in his book, "Her Royal Highness, Woman," gives this advice to wives: "To rule your husband, my dear lady, do exactly as you please but always pretend that you do as he pleases. That is where your ability comes in. Men are ruled, as children are, by the prospect of a reward. The reward of your husband is your amiability, your sweetness, your devotion and your beauty, of which you should take constant care."

"Always let him suppose that it is for him that you wish to remain beautiful. The woman who believes she is asserting her independence every time she puts on a hat particularly displeasing to her husband is as clever and intelligent as the Irishman who buys a round-trip ticket at a railroad office and on entering the car remarks to the passenger: 'I have played a good joke on the company. I have bought a return ticket, but I don't mean to come back.'"

Just A Drop.

"Pray, just one kiss, Miss May," I said. I thought if to the flavor we'd, We'd swap it. "Say nothing more of that, young man," said she, with threatening wave of fan.

"Just drop it." I knew that she'd my purpose caught, And, may be, felt that her retort Had stopped it. Yet seeing none the less, her pair Of frilly lips compressed, right there I dropped it.

—Richmond Dispatch.

Moldy Mike—"By all the saints, has yer lost yer mind? Wat you carterin' that saw fer?"

Ragged Robert—"It's all right. I stop at houses an' offer to saw some wood fer me dinner."

Moldy Mike—"You'll be expelled from the travelin' gentlemen's union."

Ragged Robert—"No I won't. After dinner I tell 'em I can't work till I file my saw. They lend me a file an' tell me to go way off where they won't hear me filin'. Most any saloon will give a drink for a good file."

Sons Unlike Fathers.

Columbus, the discoverer of America, was the son of a weaver. Cervantes, the illustrious Spanish author, was born of an ancient but reduced family. He early entered military service and served as a common soldier.

Petence, the celebrated Roman dramatist, was at one time a slave. Homer, most illustrious of poets, was at one time a beggar.

The Greek poet, Hesiod, was a farmer's son.

Demosthenes, the most celebrated orator of antiquity, was a cutter's son.

The great English preacher, George Whitefield, was the son of an innkeeper of Gloucester.

Thomas Wolsey, the English cardinal and statesman, was a butcher's son.

Dr. Thomas Bishop of Durham was the son of a beggar.

Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich and theological writer, was a farmer's son.

Virgil, the great Latin epic poet, was the son of a potter.

Homer was a shopkeeper's son.

The English lexicographer, Dr. Samuel Johnson, was the son of a book dealer.

Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, was a ploughman in Ayrshire.

William Shakespeare, "the chief literary glory of England," was a yeoman's son.

The celebrated American engineer, Robert Fulton, was at one time a jeweller's apprentice.

Daniel Webster was the son of a small farmer.

From the most humble origin Thurlow Weed became one of the leading journalists of the United States and a great political leader.

William Cullen Bryant was the son of a physician.

Andrew Jackson was born at Waxsaw settlement, South Carolina. While the future President was still a mere child his father died, and the family was left in reduced circumstances on a half-cleared farm in a new settlement.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a poor farmer.

Thomas Jefferson, the writer of the Declaration of Independence, was a planter's son.

William E. Gladstone, "the grand old man," was a merchant's son.

Imports and Exports.

The large increase in imports coincident with a considerable decline in exports for the eight months ended August 31, has raised the question whether this condition does not indicate national extravagance. The fact that imports have increased for the period from \$570,658,756 to \$614,418,537, while our exports have decreased from \$919,599,965 to \$893,332,747 has a very important bearing on the financial situation since it means a trade balance against us of \$150,659,909 for the period during which the amount of money spent abroad by tourists probably far exceeded the amount so spent during any corresponding period heretofore.

Against this tourist drain there has been no corresponding gain worthy of mention. But the figures of exports and imports do not indicate an unhealthy condition.

The main features in the summary of imports and exports are the increase in manufacturers' materials and the falling off in the exports of products of agriculture, the former being the result of the tremendous activity of our manufacturing plants and the latter being the result of last year's crop shortage. The items which might be expected to sustain the contention that we are living too extravagantly apparently fail to do so. Imports of diamonds, meat, fell off from \$1,817,271 to \$1,816,829, while imports of cut diamonds fell from \$10,287,739 to \$9,539,018, and imports of jewelry and manufactures of gold fell from \$19,993,931 to \$18,812,763.

Imports of china, porcelain and bisque show a slight falling off and the same is true of feathers, flowers and other similar articles. Cotton hoes showed an increase from \$12,823,056 to \$15,537,132, while imports of silk hoes show a falling off, indicating a growing demand for the cheaper goods. This does not sustain the contention of national extravagance. A number of other instances tending in the same direction might be cited, but perhaps nothing more is necessary than to point out that the total of imports in the class of "articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc." last only increased from \$85,603,509 to \$87,852,651.

It would thus appear that the advocates of the extravagance theory have little to sustain their argument so far as the monthly summary of commerce and finance is concerned.

A New Parrot Story.

At a late dinner the old night, says the New York Tribune, a wager was laid that Marshal P. Wilder, the entertainer, could not tell fifty parrot stories in succession. He did it without turning a feather, and so many of them were new that the man who came away and told about it could remember only one.

It was the parrot which escaped through a window and perched in a tree. The owner's efforts to capture it, even with a butterfly net, were in vain. He stood at the bottom of the tree swearing at the bird when an Irishman came along.

"What is the matter?" demanded "Pat."

"I can't catch that damned bird," said the man, "and here is a dollar for the man who can."

"I am the man who can," cried "Pat," and he started up the tree.

As he climbed from branch to branch the parrot did the same. Finally they neared the top, and the branches began to wobble dangerously. The parrot was moved to speech:

"What the devil do you want?" it demanded.

"I beg your pardon," cried "Pat," "already half way down the tree. 'I thought you was a bird.'"

A Little Too Plain.

She—He didn't succeed in convincing her after all his argument.

He—No; he merely made her mad.

"But his explanation was clear."

"Yes, and that's where he made his mistake. He told her it was 'plain as the nose on her face.'"

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Calling the Roll.

"Was it an entertaining affair?"

"Very. First a man got up and sang 'Are There Any More at Home Like You?' and then a lady arose and recited 'We Are Seven.'"

When the Sun Comes Out.

Oh! it's dreary when it's raining, And there's nothing but complaining, And a settled gloom's obtaining, When the fog's about; But the cloud's not always piling In the sky, its hide defiling, When the sun comes out.

When the darker clouds go drifting And the murky banks are lifting, And the atmosphere's shifting To a clearer strain, Then we join with nature, singing, And the happy echoes, ringing, Runners are, in glory blinging, Out the sun again.

Every cloud has silver lining, And there's joy to match repining, And for every rose that's twining On the bush, a thorn; Every sorrow has its gladness, Every bliss its share of sadness, Every gentle thought its madness, Every night its morn.

Ah! it's dark, but 'twill be lighter— Now there's gloom, but 'twill turn brighter— For all wrong, hope is the righter On our rocky way; So away with care and sorrow; Let the foolish trouble borrow, For the sun will shine tomorrow, 'Till 't storms today.

The Chilly Passenger.

The open car! The open car! Some months ago we hailed with gladness, But now it rather seems to jar Our feelings and to cause a sadness. We see it coming down the tracks, Its flapping, sodden curtains dripping, And feel cold chills run down our backs, Because the air is shrewd and nipping.

In summer time the open car Came to us as a boon and blessing, But now it gives us the catarrh And other ailments as distressing. We then felt happy when we got The fresh and heat-dissipating breezes, But now it's anything but hot— It just induces coughs and sneezes.

They've taken off an open car Or two, and here and there they hitch on A closed one, but they're few and far Between and rather hard to pitch on. It really seems as if they might— Those companies of transportation— Have pity on our sorry plight, For that is small alleviation.

—Chicago News.

Another Goose on Coal.

The north wind doth blow And we shall have snow, And what will the babies do then— Poor things!

The fires are out, And the coal's up the spout, And may never come downward again— Poor things!

A little pig found a fifty-dollar note, But he bought him no hat and no very fine coat.

He bought him no trousers, no boots nor socks, No collar, eravat nor gold-headed canes, But, proud as could be, he marched up the lane.

And for a bushel of coal gave up all his rocks.

Pease pudding hot, Pease pudding cold, Pease pudding in the pot Nine days old.

Some like it hot, But can't have it so, No coals 'neath the pot, So the fire won't go.

There was an old woman and what do you think? She lived on nothing but victuals and drink.

Yet she prayed not for victuals and drink, poor old soul; Her wishes were all for a little hard coal.

S. E. Keiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

On Shone.

Mrs. Higbly—What made you leave so early, last night, Mr. Skitterton?

Mr. Skitterton—Oh, all the other women were so many diamonds that Mrs. Skitterton felt insufficiently clad.

—Detroit Free Press.

Considerate.

Sandy—Yer say dat lady was considerate dat threw de boilin' water on yer?

Cinders—Cert! In dese days of germs and microbes she was considerate to boil it before she threw it. —Philadelphia Record.

Catarrh and Hay Fever, Liquid Cream Balm is becoming quite as popular as many localities as Ely's Cream Balm. It is prepared for use in atomizers, and is highly prized by those who have been accustomed to call upon physicians for such a treatment. Many physicians are using and prescribing it. All the medicinal properties of the celebrated Cream Balm are contained in the Liquid form, which is as effective as a spraying tube. All druggists, or by mail, Fly Brothers, 26 Warren St., New York.

A man always looks foolish when you ask him how he proposed.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effect of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Few men are so accommodating as to be willing to make fools of themselves.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pills.

Some people extend the glad hand and keep the other one doubled up in case of emergency.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

A new broom may sweep clean, but it is apt to raise blisters.

We think we can cure a bad case of Backache quicker with one of Carter's Iron Pills, than by any other application, and after the Backache is cured, you can still wear the plaster without discomfort for two or three weeks, or longer. This combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna is a great hit, and it is hard to find any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A person may have a good ear for music and still have a bad voice for it.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Women's Dep't.

The Prison Congress.

Some years ago, had one attended the sessions of the National Prison Association he would have thought there were only adults in this world of mixed joy and sorrow, crime and innocence, for only rarely was any allusion made to juvenile offenders, or the vast need there is for preventive work. Had the same man been at Philadelphia at the recent session of that Association, he would have been almost as much surprised by the opposite trend of thought. It emphasized anew that there seems good reason to call this the children's century. Of course there was the usual amount of discussion as to the discipline of prisons for men and women, but the emphasis of the meeting was distinctly on the preventive side, and to prevent crime one must begin with the children.

Judge Richard S. Tuthill, judge of the Juvenile Court of Chicago, took the trouble to make the long journey to Philadelphia to give an address upon "The Juvenile Court," in which he showed how wonderfully successful has been the working of that institution in preventing the incarceration of children arrested for minor offenses. All of these children are placed under selected probation officers, or men and women willing to act in that capacity at his suggestion, each one perhaps taking charge of some one child and reporting upon its conduct. They are trying to secure the establishment of a juvenile court in Pennsylvania, but a strong conservative element that clings to the old order of things has been opposed to any such radical departure from familiar ways. The women of Philadelphia are especially alive in this movement, both for it and against it, though it was hard to find any argument on the lips of any of them that ought for a moment to be considered in the face of such facts in favor of separate courts for juvenile offenders as may be gathered in New York, in Buffalo, in Chicago, in Denver, and in some other places where the experiment has been made. In Denver, indeed, the judge is doing the thing without waiting for a law, and he maintains, as do many others, that more law in many places is unnecessary; that the judge before whom children would naturally be brought for trial can hear them in a separate room, without witnesses save the parents, guardians, or intimate friends; and that he can suspend sentence and put the child under the care of a judicious friend, with orders to report every week, and with ample power to let the suspended sentence fall on the little pate in case the child is again found transgressing. Of course it is better that law should make this method of dealing with juvenile delinquents mandatory, but the right-minded judge need not wait, even in Philadelphia, for unwise and untired people, whether men or women, to be converted to this new and better way.

Compare the old way of bringing a boy into a crowded court room under a burly policeman, and having him bullied with questions, found guilty, turned over to the officer and trundled off to jail in the "Black Maria," with the influence on a boy, quite as bad, quite as mischievous and impertinent, who goes into the private room of a judge with his parents, the complainant, the officer who has brought him in and the sympathetic probation officer at hand. The lad stands by the judge who lays his hand on the boy's shoulder, looks him straight in the eye and says, "Tell me all about it, my boy," and nine times out of ten, said one of the judges, the whole truth comes out. The probation officer is put in charge of the case to look up facts and report to the court, to keep an eye on the boy and see that he goes to school, does not frequent bad places, and reports regularly. If the home is suitable the child is kept there, with sufficient friendly warning and admonition to the father and mother. "It would not take me long to decide which way to vote if he were my boy," said one man; and it will not take the people at large long to decide, when once they have looked at it in this way. And if the women of Pennsylvania had the vote today, there is little doubt which way it would be decided, in spite of many women who would vote for the old order of things, forgetting that "the old order perisheth."

There was one amusing little paragraph, so to speak, in the proceedings of the Congress, that passed unnoticed by many, but which was really funny to the old members who have been with the Association from the start. A good member from Canada, with the best wishes for women, as he supposed, got up and moved that the women who attend the Association should be recognized and allowed to form a special section, to hold its meetings along with the general Congress. The secretary, Rev. J. L. Milligan, who has ordered the affairs of the Association for nearly a quarter of a century, was agitated. He jumped to his feet and asked to have the motion repeated, rubbed his head, smiled his peculiar smile as his meaning dawned over him, and replied in an unparliamentary but very genuine way, "Why, bless your heart, we already have recognized women. They have every right here that the men have!" The motion was not seconded, but was strangled at birth. In the National Prison Association, as in the National Conference of Charities and Correction, there is no sex line. Any woman can be an officer; any woman may be a member of a committee, read a paper or take part in the discussions. She not only may, but she is heartily welcome. It all depends on the woman, and whether she has anything to say worth listening to, or has had any experience worth telling.

The next meeting of the Congress is to be in Louisville, Ky., and it is hoped there will be even more to be heard on the preventive side, and on keeping children from falling into crime by wiser ways of education.

Isabel C. Barrows.

Far Over Sixty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, take at once a dose of Cutting's Soothing Syrup, and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will soothe the poor little sufferer in ten minutes. It is the best remedy for children teething. It is the best remedy for children teething. It is the best remedy for children teething.

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